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Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

"THAT TIRED FEELING."

The Republican State Executive Committee of Virginia has issued an address advising against the nomination of Republican candidates for the Legislature. The reason given is the impossibility of getting an honest election under the present law. The address says: "For years our elections in this State, under the pretended forms of law, have been miserable farces, and the honest voters of Virginia, who are opposed to unfair elections and dishonest methods, have been powerless to give expression to their will. The dice have been loaded against them." Of the truth of this statement no intelligent man has any doubt. It is unnecessary to take Republican testimony to prove it. Democratic testimony as to the criminal character of the election laws of Virginia is ample. But of the wisdom of the method adopted by the Virginia Republicans to fight this law there will be much doubt. It will not be repeated by sitting down sulkily but by educating public sentiment against it. When the officers are to be divided the Republicans of Virginia are not backward about claiming their share, but when it comes to making a campaign for the party's principles they appear to be troubled by "that tired feeling."—Philadelphia Press.

The Press is not alone in its doubts as to the wisdom of the methods of Republican leadership in Virginia. The readiness with which the leaders have in recent State elections expressed the uselessness of making any party fight, and the promptness with which they come to the front in national elections, bristling all over with fight, is well calculated not only to cause their political courage to be called in question, but the honesty of the motives by which they are influenced. A great many Republicans in Virginia are impressed with the belief that the situation in the State is just what the constituted Republican leadership wants it to be, that the chief aim is the control and enjoyment of Federal patronage and not party victory. It will be remembered that all those who now advise against any contest for members of the Legislature did the same thing two years ago, notwithstanding they had in 1896 advised that a resolute fight should be made to capture the State that year. They were eager for fight and did not hesitate, after the battle was over, to appropriate for each of themselves a big share of the Federal patronage.

This thing of the Republicans in Virginia grounding their arms every other year is getting a little monotonous. The policy began in 1893 when General Mahone decided to have no Republican candidate for Governor, and that no fight should be made for members of the General Assembly. He advised the Republicans to support Coker, the Populist candidate for Governor, under the pretext that it would make a split in the Democratic party. The Populist candidate claimed that he and his followers were in favor of honest elections; but in 1896 we found Coker and all the Populists in Virginia uniting with the Democratic machine to rob McKinley of the electoral vote of the State. That was the way Mahone's effort to split the Democratic party in 1893 resulted.

In 1897 the present State Republican Committee advised "masterly inactivity," and in some places the Republicans were actually advised to support the regular Democratic candidates. That policy not only did our party no good, but we have every reason to believe it resulted in great damage. Witness the Congressional elections last year, when the Virginia Democrats succeeded in securing the returns for ten Democratic Congressmen from the State. That was the way the Democratic party was split by the "masterly inactivity" of 1897.

The methods of the Republican leadership in this State have been unwise, insincere and selfish. When the National organization and the Administration realize that such is the case there will be a change in our leadership, and some hope, by courageous education of public sentiment, of securing honest elections. The pretext of securing reform from the Democrats by making a split in their ranks is a very stale chestnut.

INVITATION REJECTED.

Recently Mr. Bryan has been showing a desire to have the gold Democrats return to what he calls the regular party organization, which is led by him. He has always spoken of the gold men as prodigals, and insisted that only as such can they be welcomed to his house. Very recently Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who was the Presidential candidate of the gold Democrats in 1896, while talking about Mr. Bryan's invitation, said:

"Not until the regular Democrats shall cease to distinguish between principle and temporary expediency, between national faith and national dishonor, between the welfare of the people and the exaltation of aspiring political charlatans, between patriotism and party servility, will the National Democracy consent to be merged with the motley supporters of that mosaic of populism, anarchy and public dishonor known as the Chicago platform of 1896."

This is one of the severest criticisms of Bryanism we have ever seen, and coming from a man who has been a life-long and distinguished Democrat is entitled to be received with great consideration. It does not look much like the so-called prodigal Democrats are likely to ever be united with the Bryanites. Evidently the gold Democrats will adhere to what they believe is the path of honor, and the Bryan Democracy will plunge still deeper in the mire of populism and anarchy.

SOLID AGAINST PROSPERITY.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, was in Washington last week, and declared himself a strong supporter of Hon. William J. Bryan. He was further of the opinion that Alabama and all the Southern States would be solid for the Nebraska in 1900. In a report of the views of Mr. Underwood a correspondent says:

"In speaking of business conditions in Alabama, Mr. Underwood says that everything is satisfactory, and that business is booming. He says that around Birmingham especially there are evidences of prosperity. That city will soon have the biggest steel plant in the world. It will be finished within the next two months, and will greatly increase the prestige of Birmingham as the industrial center of the South and will necessarily be beneficial to the people of the entire section, as its influence will be extended far beyond the borders of Alabama."

Mr. Underwood is a pretty fair sample of the Southern statesman. He will contend for a man and a principle, claiming that their success is absolutely necessary for the country at large and the South especially. Then, when he has failed to secure his man and his policy, and results have demonstrated that the good of the country has been subserved by that failure, he will stubbornly adhere to that which has been proved to be wrong. Mr. Underwood admits that business conditions in his State are not only satisfactory, but booming; yet declares that he and the people of Alabama are solid for the man and the policy that seek to destroy the party and the policy which have produced the happy conditions. This gentleman is a true exponent of Southern Democratic statesmanship and consistency.

The Louisville Dispatch says: "Progress is constructive rather than destructive." That is why Progress and Democracy are antipodes.

There are, to say the least, 135,000 Republicans in Virginia. A pretty large army to disband every other year with the expectation of gathering them together the succeeding year. It may be good politics, but we doubt it.

Bryan is evidently for the consolidation of all great enterprises under the control of the Government, and then for putting himself at the head of the Government. With cheap money to run them, he would soon have things in a mess.

The Republicans of Rockbridge county have ignored the advice of the State Executive Committee, and the County Republican Committee has called a convention to meet on the 30th inst., to nominate a candidate for the House of Delegates.

If Governor Tyler submits his case to the "machine" there is no question about the result. He will be crushed by the machine. If he submits his case to the people and stands for crushing the machine methods he will have good chances to win.

Most of the Southern Democratic papers are constantly referring to the "progress and prosperity in their immediate sections. They are the same papers that declared in 1896 that there could be no progress and prosperity under the gold standard.

If ever there was a divided political house there is one now in Kentucky among the Democrats. It is to be hoped that the Brown Democrats and Republicans will succeed in defeating Goebel, and destroy the infamous election law which he constructed after the one which has degraded Virginia so thoroughly.

One striking proof of the general prosperity of the country is that which is furnished by the increased gross earnings of the railroads. During the current year 1898 the gross earnings of the roads of the whole country increased \$116,692,098.00. The greatest part of the increase in the earnings was in the freight department.

Our Democratic friends seem to be very hopeful that the unusually large corn crop of this year will so reduce the price of cereals that the American farmers will suffer, and prosperity, as to them, be checked. They hope for such a calamity, well knowing that it is only by calamity howling that Democracy can ever attract the attention of the people.

A Richmond correspondent of the Roanoke World says: "Senator Martin is growing stronger day by day as the district conventions meet." If the correspondent had said: "The Martin machine is getting stronger each day as the meetings are being run by its manipulators in the different counties and cities," he would have been nearer the truth.

PRESIDENT McKinley has lost no opportunity to post himself on the Philippines. In addition to what he has learned from President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, in frequent conversations with that gentleman, he has sought for information from every one who has a reliable knowledge of the Philippine Archipelago. Mr. McKinley understands the situation, is likely to pursue the correct policy, and has the confidence of the people.

The Republicans of Maryland met in convention at Baltimore on the 6th inst., and unanimously renominated Governor Lloyd Lowndes. This was a proper tribute to the clean and excellent administration of Governor Lowndes. The platform is emphatic for gold and protection, and pledges the State's delegation to both. Confidence in President McKinley to solve the Philippine problem is expressed. The platform is a good one and the indications are that the Republicans of the State will be harmonious and united. It is not improbable that they will make large gains at the coming election.

The Queen's Wealth.

Edgar Fawcett in Collier's Weekly.

We have often heard that the Queen of England is an exceedingly rich woman, but few people are really aware of the enormous wealth she possesses. Its full amount will never be known, for the wills of royal personages are not disclosed. As mere items of her present income, however, may be mentioned the yearly sum of £30,000 which Parliament allotted to her spouse, Prince Albert, and which has been paid her ever since her death as the widow of that pensioned personage. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, left her £8,000 a year. Thus nearly two hundred thousand annual dollars go to swell her private purse, wholly outside of her royal revenues, which nobody mentions in any exact terms and of whose real amount nobody save certain reticent officials are perhaps aware. Individuals, it is well known, have on several occasions beenqueathed the Queen large fortunes. Her property in jewels alone is something prodigious. Her gold plate, stored at Windsor Castle and brought to London for use at court festivities at Buckingham Palace, is of vast value. It chiefly consists of dishes, flagons, stands and shields, and has been accumulated through past generations by the monarchs who preceded her. Other treasures in the way of furniture, apparel, household ornaments, tapestries, carriages, horses, etc., would reach huge sums if reduced to pounds, shillings and pence. Unless I am greatly in error, all the royal palaces are exempt from taxation, and the State defrays the huge expenses of maintaining each. It is now and then affirmed, and not without truth, that a President of the United States has more power than the Queen of England. But his yearly ten thousand pounds make a piteous showing beside that colossal stream of gold which pours continuously into the coffers at Windsor. And when one thinks of the £100,000 per annum given the Prince of Wales, and the smaller yet regal incomes distributed among his brothers and sisters, one realizes the tremendous financial benefits which Royalty obtains in one of the richest nations of the world.

GERMANY ADDS TO A SUBSIDY.

How She Has Built Up a Trade With Africa by That Means.

London Fairplay, August 21.

The German Government is contemplating an important extension of the steamship services between the Fatherland and East Africa. The contract with the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Dampfschiffahrt, concluded in May, 1899, for a period of ten years, expires next year, and after that date it is intended to establish a fortnightly service of boats to East African ports, including Cape Colony. This step is said to have become necessary on account of the increased traffic between Germany and Africa.

Graf Posadowsky, Secretary of State, has drawn up a programme upon which the new contract is to be based, and his plan is to institute fortnightly voyages with steamers of about 5,000 tons gross register, and to run them alternately along the east and west coast of Africa. The main line would provide a regular four-weekly connection with all ports outside of Europe called at. For Delagoa Bay and Durban, however, lying as they do in pretty nearly the center of the round voyage, a fortnightly connection would be formed by this main line, as each of the boats can call there both on the outward and homeward voyages. The speed of the vessels in the eastern line is to be ten and a half and in the western line twelve knots. Cape Town would thus be reached from Hamburg in about twenty-four days. In connection with the main line it is proposed to establish a branch (intermediate) line with steamers of smaller draft and a capacity of at least 2,400 register tons, running on the east coast as far as Beira at four-weekly intervals in either direction, and touching at the smaller ports; by this means a regular fortnightly communication between these east coast ports will be secured. This intermediate line will do away with the present system of transshipment of goods in the traffic with the smaller ports of the German protected territory and Portuguese possessions.

For the carrying out of these new arrangements the Government proposes to increase the yearly subsidy from 900,000 marks (the present amount) to 1,200,000 marks, the extra sum of 300,000 marks not being considered too much for securing not only a fortnightly communication with East Africa but a new four-weekly service to the Capes. Graf Posadowsky states that the want of a direct communication between Germany and the Capes has been patent for years past, and the Consul General at Cape Town has reported home that "the extent to which our import and export trade to and from African territories has developed renders a connection with Cape Town itself extremely desirable. This trade is increasing year by year. The German export trade in the Transvaal, for example, shows an increase of twelve and two-thirds million marks in something less than six years." Graf Posadowsky asks that the opinions of the shipping and mercantile community as to the desirability of the contemplated extension of the African steamship service from a German trading and industrial point of view may be sent to him before the first of October next.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Captain Blackburn, who recently made a daring voyage to England alone in a little 4-ton cutter, suffered severely on his way over, but expresses a hope of returning to America in the same way in about two years.

It has now become known that, before his recent death, Roswell P. Flower had formulated elaborate plans for investing an immense sum of money in the zinc fields near Springfield, Mo.

Miss Braddon, the famous novelist, who has just published her sixteenth book, rejoices in the fact that the only picture ever printed was from a photograph made so long ago that no one can now recognize the original.

No successor to Dr. E. E. Hale in the pulpit of the South Congregational Church, of Boston, has yet been chosen, nor is it likely that a selection will be made this year. Dr. Lyman Abbott will fill the pulpit in January, Dr. T. R. Slicer on October 29, and Dr. De Normandie and Dr. Hale himself on other dates.

Dr. Price while persuading Governor Roosevelt to speak on President McKinley's policy to the Methodists at Ocean Grove, pointed out the rather remarkable fact that the presiding officer of the convention that nominated Mr. McKinley was a Methodist; that he, himself, was a local preacher; that the man who nominated him was a Methodist; that the man who seconded the nomination was a Methodist; that a large number of the delegates were Methodists, and that when the House of Representatives was chosen 268 of the members were Methodists.

THE UNPATRIOTIC PARTY.

That Stigma Seems Destined to Rest Upon the Democratic Party.

Boston "Herald" (Ind. Dem.)

There is one thing indispensable to the success of any party in this country, and that is patriotism—loyalty to the flag especially when the country is at war. Nine-tenths of the people make that the first condition—they believe in the republic and the "instinct of development" which its marvelous growth has illustrated. That compelled Jefferson to acquire the Louisiana territory, even though it violated his ideas of "strict construction" and sustained him afterward.

Suspicion of a lack of patriotism is fatal to a party or a faction. The Hartford convention speedily became a by-word and a reproach because it preferred something else to the honor of the flag. The Democratic party has not for nearly forty years recovered from its unpatriotic attitude in the Civil War. The rank and file were patriotic, gave themselves up freely to the cause of the Union as the Republicans but the doctrinaires of the party, the platform makers, those who spoke for it in Congress and through the press, questioned, criticized and sneered. They succeeded in driving away the most patriotic of their copartisans, and have never got them back. In its long banishment from power the Democratic party lost its political insight and a good share of its brains. It lacked patriotism, and it has been terribly punished.

If the report from Washington be true that the President has determined to take his stand on the prosecution of the war to a victorious end, he has again shown his political sagacity, for he has seized upon the strongest motive of political action in this country. He can safely count on the patriotism of the people. On the other hand, the Democratic party is almost sure to blunder, and its worst blunder will be its opposition to the country's development. In 1896 the Democratic party, be-deviled as it was, ran down a steep place into the sea of Populism. It seems to have no new idea, no capable leadership. It repeats in a time of great prosperity the lamentations called out by hard times. With money overabundant, even in Western banks, it calls for a debasement of the currency. It opposes expansion, because the Republicans are expanding. In short, it lacks vital principles, and is unpatriotic, and it will fall again.

The Name of Dreyfus.

While the name of Dreyfus is in every mouth it may be interesting to trace its history, says the Westminster Gazette. The name, which is very common among Jews in Germany, France and Switzerland, means, of course, three feet, and was evolved as follows: In the middle of the sixteenth century, during one of the popular and perfidious persecutions of the Jews on the continent, a number of Jews left Treves and fled to the neighboring Alsace. At that time the Israelites, faithful to ancient traditions, were as yet without surnames. When, however, they had to be inscribed on the official list of inhabitants in their new Alsatian homes, it was necessary that the Abrahams and Isaacs and Jacobs from Treves should be distinguished by some surname from other persons of the same names. The registrar then hit upon the idea of adding Trevis, or Man of Treves, to the names of the whole cluster of immigrants. Instead of writing the name in full the scribe abbreviated thus: Trevis. And so, in the course of time, Trevis became the surname of the whole class. But the vox populi, knowing nothing of Latin and the history of the persecuted Jews, could not understand the meaning of such a name as Trevis, and, since names must mean something, simply changed the word to Dreyfus. The fact that the clan of the Dreyfuses proved, on inspection, not to be endowed with an additional foot, did not disturb the inventors of the name. Trevis was an uncanny word; Dreyfus sounded homely and understandable, and thus Dreyfus it has remained until this day, when a new and pathetic meaning has been added to it.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children afflicted with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by Jno. E. Jackson, Druggist.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Jno. E. Jackson, Druggist.

Cure for Carelessness.

From an Exchange.

A successful business man said that there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, and which were ever afterward of great use to him, viz: "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." The story of this lesson is printed in The Country Gentleman. An old lawyer sent the young man with an important paper, giving him definite instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose that I should happen to lose it, what then?" "You must not lose it," said the lawyer, frowning.

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?" "But I say you must not happen to. I shall make no provision for such an occurrence. You must not lose it."

This put a new train of thought into the young man's head, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such a provision against every contingency that he never lost anything.

He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered he pinned it down on his mind, fastened it there and made it stay. He used to declare:

"When a man tells me that he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said 'I did not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think of it again.'"

"I once had an intelligent young man in my employ who deemed it sufficient excuse for having neglected an important task to say, 'I forgot.' I told him that would not answer; if he was sufficiently interested he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot. I drilled him with this truth."

"He worked for me for three years, and during the last year of the three he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting, he found, had been a lazy and careless habit of mind, and he cured it."

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A Prominent Virginia Editor Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

From the Times, Hillsville, Va.

Read his Editorial. I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moonz. Sold by Jno. E. Jackson, Druggist.

For the Benefit of the Aunties

Indianapolis "News" (Ind.)

We don't mind turning prophet and saying that in spite of the "aunties" this Government is not going to steal Cuba, nor subvert the liberties of the people thereof. Nor yet is it going to enslave the people of the Philippines and take from them any manner of self-government of which they are capable. We are simply discharging the obligations forced on us by the Spanish war, with no abatement of our intention to bring liberty to enslaved people. We intend to enhance liberty at home by promoting it abroad. We intend to make of Spain's colonial empire a free domain. We intend to do this in spite of the irreconcilables both abroad and at home, in spite both of Aguinaldo and the "aunties."

Railroad Dodges a Farm.

Did you ever know of a railroad going around a man's farm? Well, there is one in Fountain county, and it is only a few miles south of Veedersburg, says a writer in the Veedersburg (Ind.) News. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, when it was the old "Dolly Varden," as you no doubt remember, was first extended to Yeddo. They surveyed a line through the east line of a farm and through a man's house. He objected and wanted a fancy price, which it looked as if he would get, and they curved around his land into his more liberal neighbor's, and after passing his farm curved back into line. It is quite noticeable, and every passenger going south notices the peculiar short curves, wondering why they were made.

Armless Brides.

A woman without arms was lately married at Christ church, New Zealand. The ring was placed upon the fourth toe of her left foot. A similar marriage to this was performed at St. James' church, Bury St. Edmunds, in 1832.

Cantor of a Dublin Surgeon.

Dr. Colles, an eminent surgeon of Dublin, who died in 1843, was remarkable for his plain dealing with himself. In his fee book he had many such entries as follows: "For giving ineffectual advice for deafness, one guinea." "For attempting to draw out the stump of a tooth, one guinea." "For telling him he was no more ill than I was, one guinea." "For nothing that I know of except that he probably thought he did not pay me enough last time, one guinea."

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Is the best value offered in the Typewriter market to-day.

In every essential feature of a successful writing machine it is the peer of any, and the great saving in the price to the SPOT CASH purchaser is something that interests everyone. The machine is well built of the best obtainable material. The action is quick, and the work beautiful. Catalogue free, Address H. A. Sheppard & Co., General agent for Virginia and the Carolinas. 903 E. Main St. Richmond, Va.

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Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my lands in Wright's Valley, by cutting timber, or moving rails on same, or by gathering fruit or berries on same. The law will be rigidly enforced against all persons that disregard this notice. 6-22-99. 3m. M. S. HARMAN.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on my land, known as the J. H. and Ella B. Clatter place, on the ridge, west of Pocahontas, Va. Any trespass by driving stock, throwing down fences, opening gates, disturbing fruit, or otherwise will be met by a rigid enforcement of the law. P. P. DILLON and R. BRYANT. June, 20th. 3m.

Notice.

All persons whomsoever are hereby notified and warned not to hunt, fish, ride, walk, drive stock, or otherwise trespass on my premises, for the law against all such will be rigidly enforced. SAMUEL T. HENINGER. June 22nd, 1899. 6-22-12m

Cleaning and Dying.

I am now prepared to clean or dye all kinds of soiled or old clothes, for either ladies or gentlemen. My work is done in a most satisfactory manner, and I refer you to my numerous patrons in Tazewell. You will find my shop on Railroad Avenue, half-way between Tazewell and North Tazewell.

Alice Johnson.

t. f.

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